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Notes.

TURVILLE (BUCKS) OR THERFIELD (HERTS).

In writing a history of a parish it is well that one clearly identifies the same. The Abbey of St. Albans had a grant of land either in Therfield, Herts, or Turville, Bucks, and a confusion has arisen between various historians as to the parish in which the property was situated.

In taking the histories of Herts, some of the writers thereof claim the parish as that of Therfield, Herts, and running lightly through them one finds that Sir Henry Chauncy, Knt., serjeant-at-law, who published his history in 1700, and Salmon, who published his in 1728, both admit that, according to Domesday, the parish of Therfield, Herts, belonged to the Abbey of Ramsay, in Hunts, showing that Edward the Confessor confirmed by charter Therfield, in Herts, to that monastery; and their evidence is clear, to my mind, that this monastery did so hold Therfield, in Herts, from about 980 until the Dissolution of Monasteries by Henry VIII. But Salmon presumes, although Chauncy is silent, that the grant of land at Turville, in Bucks, by Egfrid, the son of Offa, to the Abbey of St. Albans, Herts, in 796, was really a grant of land in Therfield, Herts; but on the Dissolution no lands are found as belonging to the Abbey of St. Albans in Therfield, Herts. Chauncy, however, brings the De Badlesmeres, who were landowners in Turville, Bucks, as alleged landowners in Therfield, Herts; but from the two more recent histories of Herts—by Robert Clutterbuck, published 1827, and John Edward Cussans, published 1873—the De Badlesmere title to any alleged ownership in Therfield, Herts, is omitted, as being presumably incorrect, as I shall attempt to show it was, while no attempt is made by these two later historians for asserting that any land here ever belonged to the Abbey of St. Albans.

Mr. Luard, in editing 'Matthæi Parisiensis,' refers to the charter of Egfrith, to St. Albans Abbey, in 796, as a grant of land at Turville, in Bucks, although no county is mentioned in the charter, and the name is written "Thyrefeld." But Mr. Riley, in editing the 'Chronica Monasterii S. Albani,' claims for Therfield, in Herts, rights of presentation to the church there which really belonged to Turville, Bucks, and which not one of the four historians of Herts ventured to claim for Therfield, Herts, as being in the Abbot of St. Albans. The historians of Turville, in Bucks, did so claim, for the proceedings were commenced by Constance de Morteyn, who I show was a landowner in Turville, Bucks, and never in Therfield, Herts.

Of course the whole difficulty arises owing to the similar etymology of the two names and no county being mentioned in the early records; but I am inclined to think that the preponderance of evidence is in favour of the grant of land to the Abbey of St. Albans as having been in Turville, Bucks. The title to the two places is wholly different, so no confusion exists on that head.

A short early account of Turville, Bucks, will suffice to answer my argument.

The reference of the grant of land at Turville, in Bucks, is clearly identified at the Dissolution, it was clearly included in the manor of the church and the rectory of Turville, in Bucks, which extended over the village, rectory, and glebe lands of the vicarage of Turville. The Ministers' Accounts for 35 Henry VIII., relating to the monastery of St. Albans has only one entry of Tyrfield, and records "com' Buck', manerium de Tyrfield, cum R'cor'-Firma, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" The fortieth and last Abbot of St. Albans was Richard Boreham, *alias* De Stevenache, S.T.B., who was appointed, as is presumed, with no other view than to make a peaceable surrender of the monastical lands and revenues to the Crown, which he did by surrender of Dec. 5, 1539. Nigellus de Merston gave the church of Tyrefelde to the Monastery of St. Albans, and this grant was confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of St. Albans by two charters, which passed from Henry III. and Richard I., the parcels in each charter being "et ecclesias de Thirefeld."

The proceedings in 1276 respecting the right of presentation to the said church, between Constance

de Morteyn and the Abbot of St. Albans, clearly proved the title to the church and rectory of Turville vested in the abbot for the time being of St. Albans.

After the Dissolution most decisive evidence is obtainable from records that it was Turville, in Bucks, for in 35 Henry VIII. there is a licence of the farm of the rectory and advowson of the church of Turville, co. Bucks, which in particulars for grant of 37 Hen. VIII. is called the manor and parsonage of Therefield, with the appurtenances, co. Bucks, parcel of the late possessions of the then lately dissolved monastery of St. Albans, &c. I think it is needless to quote other instances.

In Turville, Bucks, there was clearly another manor, known as Turville Court, while the one belonging to St. Albans was known as Turville St. Albans. Turville Court was held to be the portion of the parish not covered by Turville St. Albans, being demesne lands held of the Crown in chief, and by descent (from the original holders under the Crown) Constance de Morteyn and her descendants inherited. It is easy to arrive at conclusions why the rights of the Church were set up by an adjoining owner in the parish against the Abbey of St. Albans.

To show that the De Badlesmeres were landowners in Bucks, and not in Herts, one reference to my title to their property will, I think, suffice, for in 1 Ed. III. Margaret, who had been wife to Bartholomew de Badlesmere, petitioned for recovery of her husband's one carucate of land, with appurtenances, in Tyresfeld, co. Bucks.

Before I print my history I should like to know from Mr. Cussans or Mr. Riley, or any other competent person, whether there is any contradictory evidence for claiming the place as that of Turville, Bucks, which is confirmed by Mr. Langley, the historian of the Hundred of Desborough, and Mr. Lipscombe, the historian of Bucks. As my history necessarily covers much of interest not only to the county of Bucks, but to many families elsewhere, I am naturally anxious to be correct, and shall feel obliged for any evidence likely to upset my contention.

HENRY W. ALDRED.
181, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

SHAKSPEARIANA.

'WINTER'S TALE,' IV. iii. (8th S. iv. 443; v. 64).—

> And you enchantment—
> Worthy enough a herdsman; yea, him too,
> Who makes himself, but for our honour therein,
> Unworthy thee.

I have to thank three correspondents for answers to my inquiry as to this passage. Each thinks it easy of solution; but as their solutions do not agree I am justified in my doubt. Shall I be allowed a few words of rejoinder? MR. HART and MR. INGLEBY insist that Florizel's deceitful conduct makes him unworthy, not of his royal birth, not of his father whom he has deceived, but of the peasant girl, to whom he means all that is honourable. As they do not support their position by argument, I can only repeat my question, How so? MR. INGLEBY'S explanation of the words, "But for our honour therein," seems to depend on the transposition ("Worthy even of him, but for my kingly honour"), which I had already indicated as scarcely admissible, however desirable. Does MR. INGLEBY hold it to be safe beyond dispute?

MR. F. ADAMS, who has kindly written to me on the subject, understands it all another way. He takes "but" to mean "only," and supposes the king to say, "He is unworthy of you, wholly and solely because of our honour and royal estate," *i. e.*, he is unworthy, not through any degradation below her, but because he remains always in rank far above her. Will the word "unworthy" bear this stretching? I cannot think so. MR. ADAMS suggests that it is not improper to say, "I am unworthy of such blame," or the like. It may be so, though I doubt it. But in the present case, the antithesis, worthy—unworthy, seems to point inevitably to a censure implied in the latter word, and moreover the prince "makes himself" unworthy. It is his own act, not the accident of his birth. Have we yet come at the right understanding?

C. B. MOUNT.

Polixenes seems to me to have had warrant enough for so speaking. Florizel, honourable as his love was in itself, was yet disloyal towards his father and deceitful towards Perdita. He was about to marry her under false pretences, and in forgetfulness of his duty as prince. Surely this, judged from the standpoint of a father and a king, is to be unworthy of such innocent and honest love as Perdita's. The saving clause "but for our honour therein" may mean "if we had not interposed to prevent such unworthy conduct"; or, perhaps, "but that we, had this marriage actually taken place, should have been in honour bound to acknowledge it, that the royal name might not be stained."

C. C. B.

'ALL'S WELL,' I. ii. 44, 45.—

> Making them proud of his humility,
> In their poor praise he humbled.

The obscurity of this passage, which is marked with an obelisk by the "Globe" editors, arises from the ellipsis of the relative pronoun *whom* at the head of the second line, the antecedent being *his* = "of him." Clearing the ellipses, we read:—

> Making them proud of the humility of him
> Whom he humbled in their poor praise.

The pronouns *him* and *he* here denoting the same person, "him whom he humbled" is equivalent to "him who humbled himself." We may, therefore,

paraphrase, "Making them proud of the humility of him who humbled himself in their poor praise."

F. Adams.

'King John,' III. iv. 2.—

A whole armada of convicted sail.

For "convicted" read *convected*. A carelessly written *e* has been mistaken for an *i*. Long before I learnt that this emendation had appeared in Mr. Dyce's edition it had suggested itself to me. I can now only express my surprise that, once happily lighted on, it has not for ever displaced the manifest and acknowledged misprint of the old copies, still retained by the Globe.

"Convected" is a word coined *suo more* by Shakspeare from *conveho, convectus*. For a collected fleet, "convected sail," carried together by the wind, is a very happy expression. It may be objected, indeed, that the classical sense of *conveho* is to carry in, or convey by, a vehicle on land or a ship on sea; but the instances are innumerable in which words adopted from the Latin into English are modified as to their meaning. Shakspeare's "small Latin," unduly minimized, must at the very least have made him acquainted with the first book of the 'Æneid,' where he had read—

Trŏĕs te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus;

and the compound word "convected" may very well have suggested itself to him as a fitting word to describe the bringing together of a whole fleet.

For instances of similar coinages, cf. "expulsed," from *expello, expulsus* ('1 Henry VI.,' III. ii. 25); "fatigate," from *fatigo, fatigatus* ('Coriolanus,' II. ii. 121); "occulted," from *occulo, occultus* ('Hamlet,' III. ii. 85). As each of these is in Shakspeare ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, no objection can be taken to "convected" on this score.

R. M. Spence, M.A.

Manse of Arbuthnott, N.B.

'As You Like It,' II. vii. 53 (8th S. v. 63).—

[Not to] seem senseless of the bob.

Assuming Theobald's completion of an incomplete line, might not "senseless" be very fitly taken to mean rather "unhurt by" than "unaware of" the bob? That a man should recognize the joke, but treat it as a mere joke, not seriously, that he should laugh with the rest, and if he have the wit of an Irishman, turn the laugh on the speaker by a ready good-humoured retort. "If not," if he fail of the only wise thing, if by looking sulky and supercilious he betray that he has been touched to the quick and is smarting, then the jester has his second advantage. Thus understood, the counsel is quite appropriate; and I find a similar use of the word in 'Cymbeline,' I. i.:—

I am senseless of your wrath: a touch more rare
Subdues all pangs, all fears,

i.e., the greater blow has numbed me, so that I do not feel the less.

It is always best, as doubtless Mr. Inglby thinks, to interpret a difficult passage, if any way possible. The ways of emendation are slippery; but it cannot be denied that in the unaltered text "if not" comes in very awkwardly. With Theobald's reading there is only the minor awkwardness of a double negative. Theobald's work was stoutly defended in the *Quarterly Review* not long ago. In this case he is at least ingenious.

C. B. Mount.

'Hamlet,' I. iv. 37.—There are nearly one hundred conjectural readings of this passage, and as not one of these meets with general approval it seems to be a hopeless task to look for one that will do so. But as it has never been conjectured that the verb may have dropped out of the text altogether, I wish to suggest that a solution of the difficulty might be found in this direction. In III. iv. 169 there is a word missing, so that it is at least possible that a similar loss has happened here. The verb would have to be a trochee, which would give an extra foot; but this need not matter greatly, for sometimes—as, for instance, in 'Measure for Measure,' II. ii. 108, iv. 153—when a speech ends in a hemistich the preceding line is lengthened, and not without effect. I would propose to read—

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance savour of a doubt
To its own scandal.

The dram of evil or vile substance causes all the noble substance to savour of doubt or suspicion; it does not change the nature of the substance, but only causes it to be regarded as of uncertain quality. I have never come across "savour of suspicion, or doubt" elsewhere; but in 'Romeo,' V. iii. 222, we have "Bring forth the parties of suspicion," and from this we might conclude that "a party of suspicion" (taking *party* in its collective sense) would be a legitimate phrase; then if an individual of a party caused the whole to be doubted of, the party itself might be said to "savour of doubt or suspicion." One definition of *doubt* in Schmidt is "want of credit," which would give the sense "causes all the noble substance to savour of a want of credit." This is not very satisfactory, for it is scarcely forcible enough; but perhaps some one may be able to suggest a more suitable verb.

G. Joicey.

'Twelfth Night,' V. i.—

Marry, sir, lullaby to your bounty.

Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, in the 'Shakespeare Society Papers,' iii. 35, says that "*lullaby* is sufficiently unusual as a verb to justify an example," and he gives one from the 'Optick Glasse of Humors,' 1639. Dyce, in his 'Few Notes on Shakespeare,' 1853, p. 77, adduces another example. Let me add a third, from Gabriel Harvey's 'Pierce's Supererogation,' pt. ii., p. 69 (1593):

"That old acquaintance, now strangely saluted with a new remembrance, is neither *lullabied* with thy sweete Papp, nor scarre-crowed with thy sower hatchet." J. E. SPINGARN.

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(See 6th S. xi. 105, 443; xii. 321; 7th S. i. 25, 82, 342, 376; ii. 102, 324, 355; iii. 101, 382; iv. 123, 325, 422; v. 3, 43, 130, 362, 463, 506; vii. 22, 122, 202, 402; viii. 123, 382; ix. 182, 402; x. 102; xi. 162, 242, 342; xii. 102; 8th S. i. 162, 348, 509; ii. 82, 136, 222, 346, 522; iii. 183; iv. 384; v. 82.)

Vol. XXXVII.

Pp. 6 b, 11 b, 32 b. For "Catholic" read *Roman Catholic*.

P. 9. Massingberd. See *Union Review*, iv. 1866, p. 461.

P. 24 b. For "Rudler" read *Rudder*.

P. 25. Mary Masters is said to have been born at Otley, near Leeds, and in 1739 was at Ulrome, in Yorkshire. Mrs. Masters, of Brook, Kent, subscribed to her 'Poems,' 1755, so that the person of this description who died in 1759 cannot have been the poetess (*Gent. Mag.*, 1759, p. 497). The first edition of her 'Poems' was in 1733; some are reprinted in 'Poems by Eminent Ladies,' 1755, ii. 145–156. She was at Norwich in 1731. More about her in Gent's 'Hull,' 1735, p. viii; *Gent. Mag.*, 1739, pp. 154, 434–5, 1857, i. 380–1; 'Memoir of Amos Green,' 1823, pp. 174, 181; Miller, 'Singers and Songs,' 1869, p. 175; Pegge's 'Anonym.,' i. lxxxix; 'N. & Q.,' 3rd S. v. 154; 7th S. ix. 139; x. 107, 153. Her letters printed with her second volume of 'Poems' give other particulars of her life.

P. 29 a. Nath. Mather. See Nelson's 'Bull,' 262.

P. 36 b. Charles Mathews at Glasgow in 1830, 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. viii. 285.

Pp. 47–9. T. J. Mathias. See Clayden, 'Early Life of S. Rogers,' 1887, pp. 331, 383; 'The Unsexed Females,' addressed to the author of the 'P. of L.,' 1798; Chalmers addressed to him a postscript, 'Supplem. Apology,' 1799; 'Irish P. of L.,' 1798–9.

P. 62 a. Abp. T. Matthew. See Wrangham's 'Zouch,' ii. 160–1; for "Spalatro" read *Spalato*.

P. 63. Tobias Matthew. Owen has an epigram on his names, third coll., iii. 91.

P. 84 b. Mauger. See 'Chron. Abb. de Evesham.'

P. 108 a. Tho. Maurice. See Mathias, 'P. of L.,' 232, 432.

P. 111 b. For "Greene" read *Green* (xxiii. 53).

Pp. 115–117. James Maxwell. A note at the end of the 1635 edition of his 'Herodian' gives the further particulars that he was M.A. of both universities and "delegatus" of the late King James in the province of York.

P. 138 a. For "Appleby" read *Apperley*.

P. 149. Joseph Mayer's paper on 'Liverpool Pottery' was read May 3, 1855, and there was a second edition in 1871; that on the 'Art of Pottery' was read at the Liverpool Free Library and Museum, and was printed in 1871. On Simonides see 'N. & Q.,' 4th S.; 7th S. vii. 393.

P. 150. Mayerne. See Grosart's edition of Marvell's 'Poems'; 'Worthington Bibliog.' (Chet. Soc.); Digby, 'Powder of Sympathy,' 1660, p. 13; Patrick, 'Autob.,' 19.

P. 157 b. For "Burns" read *Burn*.

P. 160 b. Adlington. ? Addington (xxxii. 430 a).

P. 179. Joseph Mead. See 'Worthington Bibliog.' (Chet. Soc.); Patrick, 'Autob.,' 247; Church, 'Mirac. Powers,' 1750, pref., xiii, *sq.*

Pp. 181–6. Richard Mead. See 'Gray,' by Mason, 1827, p. 145; Armstrong, 'Health,' 1795, p. 36; Church, 'Mirac. Powers,' xi; Ainsworth's 'Latin Dict.' was dedicated to him; he helped Z. Grey in 'Hudibras'; "Alive by miracle, or what is next, Alive by Mead," Young, 'Night Thoughts,' iv.

P. 189. Richard Meadowcourt's doings as resident Fellow, in Amherst, 'Terræ Filius,' 1726, i. 88–91, 123–141.

Pp. 192–3. Sir P. Meadows. Patrick, 'Autob.,' 20; 'Literæ Cromwellii,' 1676, 134–8, 173, 219, 232–3.

P. 213 a. For "the fact" read *his death*.

P. 219 b. Dr. Pius Melia. The 'Treatise on Auricular Confession' by Dr. Raphael Melia, Dublin, 1865, is ascribed in the *Union Review*, iv. 112, to Dr. Pius Melia, "the late Cardinal Wiseman's confessor."

Pp. 221–2. Mellitus. Bright, 'Early Eng. Ch. Hist.'

Pp. 227–9. Melton. See *Yks. Arch. Jour.*, viii. 291–2.

P. 229. W. de Melton was the tutor of Bishop Fisher, who has recorded something of him and his writings in his 'De Veritate Corporis,' 1527. His will and inventories are printed in 'Test. Ebor.' (Surt. Soc.), v. 251–263; one of the books in his library was 'Ruffens' [i. e., Fisher] contra Lutherium.'

P. 272. Sir W. Meredith. See 'Letters of Junius,' xviii., xx.

P. 273. Meres. Hazlitt, 'Collections,' 1876, p. 289. Laurence Meres, 1556, see "Yorks. Record Series," vol. ii.

P. 278. G. Meriton. See Davies, 'York Press'; Thoresby's 'Diary,' i. 426; *Leeds Mercury*, weekly supp., Jan. 24, 31, 1880; Bickerdyke, 'Curiosities of Ale and Beer,' 1886; Langdale's 'Northallerton,' 1791; *Folk-Lore Record*, iv., 1881; Halliwell, 'Yks. Anthology.' His 'Guide for Constables,' an ed. 1679; eighth ed., 1685; 'Immorality, &c., exposed,' 1689.

P. 282 a. For "present dean" read *late dean*. This volume is dated 1894, but Dr. Merivale died Dec. 27, 1893, a few days after the volume was published.

P. 288. Merlin is mentioned in the 'Novelle' of Malespini, Venetia, 1609, ii. 306 b. There are editions of Merlin, Frankfort, 1603, 1608, 1652, 1657; Carmarthen, 1812, reissued with new title-page, London, 1813.

P. 290 b. Merrick's 'Psalms' were praised and quoted by Bp. Horne.

P. 303 b. For "Boynes's" read *Boyne's*.

P. 310. Lord Chancellor Methuen. See Locke's 'Letters,' 1708, pp. 171, 179, 187, 192, 211, 228, 262.

P. 312 b. Methuen. See Garth's 'Dispensary,' canto i., 1775, p. 22.

P. 315 b. Bp. Mews. To him Lowth dedicated his book on 'Inspiration.'

P. 318 a. See 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. iv. 451. For "Blount" read *Blunt*.

P. 336 b. W. J. Mickle. See Mathias, 'P. of L.,' 53.

P. 337. Micklethwaite. See Black, 'Ashmol. MSS.,' 1270; Slingsby's 'Diary'; 'N. & Q.,' 2nd S. iii. 305; 'Obit. of R. Smyth' (Camd. Soc.), 41; he prescribed for Richard Baxter.

Pp. 343–8. Conyers Middleton. 'Friendly Advice to C—— M——, concerning the fourth edition of his letter from Rome,' 1741; Leslie, 'Short Method,' ed. Jones, p. vi; 'Gray,' by Mason, 1827, pp. 156, 171, 336, 342. The controversy on the 'Miraculous Powers' produced many books, by Z. Brooke, John Chapman, Tho. Church, Wm. Dodwell, Rd. Hind, Toll, Wm. Parker, Walton, and others; an account of the 'Demoniack' controversy in 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. vi. Middleton's book was reprinted 1825.

P. 347 a. Echardt?

P. 363–4. T. F. Middleton. See 'Living Authors,' 1816, p. 232; Miller, 'Singers and Songs,' 1869, p. 335; his 'Visitation Serm.' at Grantham, 1809, and 'Charge' at Huntingdon, 1812, were separately printed.

P. 367 b. Guy Miege. Dr. Grosart attributed the account of the embassy to Andrew Marvell, 'Poems,' p. xlviii.

P. 373 b. For "Tangiers" read *Tangier* (354 a).

P. 388. Wm. Spence replied to Mill in 'Agriculture the Source of the Wealth of Britain,' 1808.

P. 399 a. "H. R. L. Mansel," omit R.

P. 414 b. "Liturgy." What is meant?

P. 415. Joe Miller was the coachman in Addison's 'Drummer.'

P. 417 b. Mrs. Miller. See Hamst, 'Fictitious Names,' 84, 90.

P. 427 a. W. Miller. See Basil Hall, 'Journal in Chili,' part i. ch. iii.

P. 437 a. For "J. B. Briscoe" (*bis*) read *J. P. Briscoe*.

P. 439 a. J. G. Millingen. See 'N. & Q.,' 7th S. x. 384.

P. 442. Sir Tho. Millington. See Patrick's 'Autob.,' pp. 101, 172, 186, 202. W. C. B.

LAURENCE CHADERTON: 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'—It would be well if in the excellent article on Dr. Chaderton some modification were adopted of a statement made in the last paragraph, which runs as follows:—"Baines, in his 'History of Lancashire,' mentions a sermon and other works, which appear, however, to have been in manuscript." In Sion College Library there is a copy of a sermon by Chaderton, partly in black letter, "An Excellent and Godly Sermone preached at paule's Crosse, the 26 Day of October, 1578 by Laurence Chaderton Imprinted at London By Christopher Barker. 1580." This sermon is on Matt. vii. 21–23, "Not every one," &c. There is a copy in the library of Emmanuel College.

S. ARNOTT, Emman. Coll.

Gunnersbury.

'UNFORTUNATE MISS BAILEY.'—A writer in the *Melbourne Argus* of September 9, 1893, in criticizing a new translation of the 'Comedies of T. Maccius Plautus,' alludes to the peculiar measure of this ditty (see *ante*, p. 157) as illustrating the metre of some of the Latin verses. He says:—

"The iambic tetrameter, which was a favourite with Plautus for passages of broad fun or farce, fully retains its character when adopted into English. Hookham Frere, the translator of Aristophanes, says that that metre is so 'essentially base and vulgar,' that he could obtain no English specimen of it which was fit to be quoted, until Sir George Cornewall Lewis suggested to him the vulgar but not otherwise reprehensible song relating the fate of the unfortunate 'Miss Baily' (*sic*), which begins 'A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters.'"

Sir George Cornewall Lewis was born April 21, 1806, at which time John Hookham Frere was thirty-seven years of age; but as the latter lived until 1846, the alleged conversation may have taken place. Be that as it may, Sir George was only five years old when Lord Byron wrote the following remarks, in the spring of 1811, while residing in the Capuchin Convent at Athens:—

"The above will sufficiently show with what kind of composition the Greeks are now satisfied. I trust I have not much injured the original in the few lines given as faithfully, and as near the 'Oh, Miss Bailey! unfortunate Miss Bailey!' measure of the Romaic as I could make them. Almost all their pieces, above a song, which aspire to the name of poetry, contain exactly the quantity of feet of

A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters,

which is, in fact, the present heroic couplet of the Romaic."

W. von Lüdemann states that this measure is to be found in many of the modern languages, without being, however, subject to the strict rule which obtains in modern Greek ('Lehrbuch der neu-

griechischen Sprache'). A familiar instance to many in our own language is the 'Fascinating Fellow,' which used to be sung by F. Maccabe. When was 'Unfortunate Miss Bailey' written? Did any one before Lord Byron point out the similarity of its measure to the classic metre? It may be noted that although Byron's 'Remarks on the Romaic, or Modern Greek Language' were written in 1811, they were probably not published for some years afterwards. Neither Moore's 'Life' nor Murray's 'Works' affords information on this point.

J. YOUNG.

Glasgow.

[See "Gay deceiver," *ante*, p. 254.]

BIMETALLISM.—The following quaint fable occurs in the 'Dyalogus Creaturarum optime moralizatus.' I quote from the first edition (Gouda, 1480, fo.):—

"Aurum ad argentum processit et ait, Gaude frater quid inter metalla principatum tenemus. Idcirco si conveza sibi fuerimus magis sublimiora erimus. Ad hoc argentum responsum dedit dicens. Id quod dicis frater caritative dicis, tamen considero quod rubeum habes colorem ergoque album. nec non cogito quod magni precii et valoris es tu. Qua propter ego puto quod sicut diversa et contraria sumus in colore et precio, sic erimus in voluntate. Unde melius est non incipere quam ab incepto nos retrahere."

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONAGES IN A NOVEL.—I have lately (owing to illness) been reading (or rereading) several well-known novels, and noticed a considerable diversity in the number of characters introduced, and was induced to calculate the number, with the following results, which are curious and worth recording. I have admitted as characters all who join in and help on the action, omitting those who are only mentioned in the conversation of the actors. It will be seen that I have taken eight novels of eight well-known writers: Besant, 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men,' 23; Trollope, 'Barchester Towers,' 33; Lytton, 'Night and Morning,' 42; Scott, 'Heart of Midlothian,' 49; G. Eliot, 'Middlemarch,' 59; Disraeli, 'Tancred,' 59; Thackeray, 'Vanity Fair,' 66; Dickens, 'David Copperfield,' 101. SIGMA.

"THE DEVIL'S MASS."—

"Whin a bad egg is shut av the Army, he sings the Divil's Mass for a good riddance; an' that manes swearin' at ivrything from the Commandher-in-Chief down to the Room-Corp'ril, such as you niver in your days heard. Some men can swear so as to make the green turf crack!"—'Soldiers Three,' p. 95.

PAUL BIERLEY.

CRICKET.—In Mr. Knight's entertaining volume 'Where Three Empires Meet' (third edition, 1893), the author being at Leh, on the Indus, remarks (p. 185) that he saw some small Ladaki boys playing cricket with two wickets, polo sticks for bats, and wooden polo balls. They made runs, caught each other out, and observed the orthodox rules. Without attempting to prove that cricket is an ancient Thibetan game, he thinks it more probable that the Moravian missionaries might have played it in Leh, and that the Ladaki urchins, having been employed as fielding fags, had taken it up in their usual imitative manner.

I have not been able to trace the origin of the game, but the earliest notice of it seems to have been about the middle of the thirteenth century, when a game was played with a crooked stick named *cryc*. In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I. for 1300 the sum of a hundred shillings is entered for playing *creag*. In Edward IV.'s time the game was prohibited, in order that it might not interfere with the practice of archery. In 1550 the word "cricket" first occurs; but another century passed before it was introduced into our public schools, the first to adopt it being Winchester College, the second Eton, in 1688, but the game did not become popular till the first half of the eighteenth century. Indeed, Frederick, Prince of Wales, is said to have died from internal injuries caused by a blow from a cricket ball. It was not until the end of the eighteenth century that cricket became established as the national game of England, the broad open downs of the southern counties being the scene of its development.

The game seems to be played almost exclusively by the British, who practise it in climes such as Bengal, which seem to be not well suited to athletic exercises. C. TOMLINSON.

"MAY LINE A BOX."—Poem lxxvii. of 'In Memoriam' opens thus:—

> What hope is here for modern rhyme
> To him who turns a musing eye
> On songs, and deeds, and lives that lie
> Foreshorten'd in the tract of time?
>
> These mortal lullabies of pain
> May bind a book, may line a box,
> May serve to curl a maiden's locks;
> Or when a thousand moons, &c.

In 1850, the year in which the first edition of 'In Memoriam' appeared, John Struthers, author of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' published his 'Poetical Works' in collective form, with an autobiography prefixed. He dates his memoirs March 2, 1850, from his residence in The Gorbals, Glasgow. There is no likelihood of his having seen 'In Memoriam' while preparing the autobiography, and therefore it is very curious to find him writing thus of an edition of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' which had led to some misunderstanding between him and the friends of James Grahame, author of 'The Sabbath.' After pointing out that it was no fault of his if his title approximated that of Grahame's poem, he continues:—

"Whether it was sold to be read by good-humoured and grateful customers—to the paper-stainer to be

marbled for covers to more saleable books—cut into lengths for lining trunks, or into squares to be *shaups* for sweeties, he knoweth not—but he knows.....that he received from Archibald Constable, that Buonaparte of Bibliopoles, thirty pounds, and twenty-four copies of his book without a murmur."

The coincidence of estimate that thus links two poets so widely apart seems sufficiently remarkable to be worthy of special note. For the benefit of the purely English reader, it may be explained that *shaups* are hulls or shells, as, *e.g.*, "peashaup," the shell from which peas are taken.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

H. HOWARD.—Who is the author of this little book: "Dramas | Adapted | for the Representation | of | Juvenile Persons, | by H. Howard" (pp. xii, 276, 12mo., 1820)? I find the book in the 'English Catalogue, along with 'Joseph and his Brethren,' against the name of H. L. Howard, which was the pseudonym of Charles Wells. Was this work written by Wells? Whittakers were the publishers of this volume as well as of 'Joseph and his Brethren,' which fact would seem to strengthen the suspicion that Wells may have been the author of 'Juvenile Dramas.' Some contributor to 'N. & Q.' may be able to shed some light on the matter. W. NIXON.

Warrington.

DRURY OF BRAMPTON.—In a 'Complete Body of Heraldry,' by Edmonson, the arms of Drury of Brampton (Suffolk) are given as follows: Azure, a chevron between three birds arg., beaked and legged gules. Crest, a plume of five feathers arg., the middle one enfiling a sword, hilt, pommel, and blade or. Who were the Drurys of Brampton? I shall be glad to have any particulars of this branch of the Drury family and more particularly a pedigree.

CHARLES DRURY.

SHELLEY AND STACEY.—In the edition of Shelley's 'Poems' edited by W. M. Rossetti are two short but beautiful poems thus respectively headed: 'Lines written for Miss Sophia Stacey,' 1819, and 'Time Long Past,' 1820. They were given to the editor by General and Mrs. Catty, 1869. They had never before been published, nor were they even known of publicly. Mr. Forman saw the original MSS. of the poems, and was able to correct two inaccuracies (Rossetti, 'Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley,' London, 1878, i. 116). In 1818 Shelley left England finally. In 1820, March 7, Mrs. Shelley wrote to Miss Sophia Stacey, from Pisa. Mrs. Catty, who kindly allowed the poem to be published, was formerly Miss Sophia Stacey.

It would appear, therefore, that there was a considerable intimacy between the Shelley and the Stacey families, both when in England and by letter when abroad. But no explanation is given of this interesting connexion, nor any identification attempted of this much-admired friend of the poet's, in the lives at present written, nor any note of the locality made where the families could have met, &c.

But in 1815 a water-colour miniature of a Miss Sophia Stacey, of Maidstone, was painted by William Grimaldi, A.R., Enamel Painter to the Prince Regent ('Catalogue of Paintings, &c., of W. Grimaldi,' London, 1873, in B.M.).

Is this a portrait of the same lady as Shelley addressed the two poems to, and whom he apparently so much admired? The same artist painted a miniature of Flint Stacey, of Stockbury Villa, Deptling, Maidstone, and of other members of the same family ('Catalogue of the Royal Academy' for 1815).

No mention is made of Shelley residing at or near Maidstone; but if this portrait is that of the heroine of the poem, she would be very young when Shelley knew her, and almost certainly living at home. D. J.

ST. SIDWELL.—Who was St. Sidwell? There is a church near Exeter bearing this name. Can any of your readers give me information? I have searched fruitlessly every hagiology on which I can lay hands. G. A. BROWNE.

Montcalm, Dagmar Road, Camberwell, S.E.

MAY'S 'SAMPLES OF FINE ENGLISH.'—"It is among the great middle class that fine English flourishes" ('Samples of Fine English,' by C. May, vol. iii. p. 205). When and where was this work issued? I saw it at the heading of an article in an Irish magazine. RICHARD HEMMING.

MARQUIS OF HUNTLY. — Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply information about books which will give the history of the Marquis of Huntly who opposed the Covenanters in the time of King Charles; also of his son the Earl of Gordon, and his third son Lord Lewis, afterwards Marquis of Huntly? I should be glad to know the approximate prices of the books.

E. B. G. ELLIS.

'THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER; or, History of the Proceedings and Debates of the House of Lords of Ireland.' How many parts of this work were published? G. F. R. B.

WHALEY.—Can I obtain anywhere an account of the Whaleys, of Whaley Abbey, Ireland? I conclude, from not finding them mentioned in

Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' that the family is now extinct. Richard Whaley, of Whaley Abbey (*circa* 1770), was the father of Sophia Whaley, who married (as his first wife) Right Hon. Robert Ward, third son of Bernard, first Viscount Bangor. Who was Sophia's mother?

KATHLEEN WARD.

3, Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey, co. Dublin.

JOHN RAYNTON.—Can any of your readers kindly send me any information about John Rayntun, who wrote a MS. on ceremonial (now in the British Museum), about 1450, for Dr. Gascoigne?

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

Tyneham Rectory, Wareham.

RUBENS'S HOUSE AT ANTWERP.—Some time during the last thirty-five or forty years the furniture and fittings of Rubens's house were sold in Antwerp. I understand that until the sale everything was *in situ*, exactly as when the great painter died. Can any of your readers tell me the date of the sale, and where an accessible copy of the sale catalogue exists? SALYDIN.

KATHARINE, PRINCESS OF WALES.—In the 'Cal. State Papers' is a letter from Henry VII. to Katharine, Princess of Wales, dated Oct. 28, 1506, in which the king tells her that the house at Fulham

"had been kept for the ambassadors of the King of Castile (Philip), who was expected, but that, as she wishes to go to it and thinks it would improve her health to be so near to him, the house at Fulham is certainly at her disposal, and the ambassadors shall be lodged elsewhere."

To what house does Henry refer? It can hardly be to the Bishop's house. CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

THE VATICAN MOUNT.—Is there any earlier reference to this mount than that in Horace ('Odes,' i. 20), where its "jocosa imago," or echo, is said to have resounded from the other side of the Tiber the applause given to Mæcenas?

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

VALERIAN'S BRIDGE.—The other day my daughter, residing at present in Persia, sent me some photographs of scenery on the river Karun; one of these, of an edifice named Valerian's Bridge, at Shuster, which is seen in the distance, seems interesting. The abridgment of Gibbon's 'History' is in the hands of every student, where the melancholy fate of the Roman Emperor Valerian may be learned. Invading Persia, he was defeated and made prisoner by Sapor, then the reigning monarch, and died in captivity. The bridge is a massive structure, such a one as Romans might be supposed to construct. A friend on inspecting the photo remarked that the Roman bridge at Avignon was very similar in appearance. I forget whether Mr. Bishop or Mr. Curzon takes notice of it, and have not their works at hand to refer to. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents may be able to throw some light on the subject. SENEX.

FRANCIS FOWKE, of Long Birch, a Turkey merchant (son of Roger Fowke, of Gunston, Staffordshire, by Mary, daughter of William Bayley, or Baily, of the Lea, Staffordshire), married, first, Ann, daughter of Samuel Marrow, of Backway, and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Man and widow of —— Gardner. What issue, if any, was there of either marriage? Where are Long Birch and Backway? FRANK REDE FOWKE.

24, Victoria Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

CANTATE SUNDAY.—In an article in the *Publishers' Circular* of March 10, entitled 'A Comparison of the English and German Book Trades,' I find the following paragraph:—

"As most publishers run yearly accounts with the booksellers, the books have either to be returned at Eastertide, or to be paid for at the Easter fair, which is held the Monday after Cantate Sunday, at Leipzig, in the Book Exchange."

When is Cantate Sunday, and why so called? It is not to be found in the many books to which I have referred. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

THE DEVIL AND NOAH'S ARK.—What legend is referred to by Maundeville (chap. xiii.) when he writes of the remains on Ararat—

"Some men say that they have seen and touched the ship and put their fingers in the parts where the devil went out when Noah said 'Benedicite'"?

Tabari relates that the animals were wafted to the ark by the wind. Satan caught hold of the ass's tail, and Noah, being impatient, cried, "You cursed one, come quickly." Whereupon the devil, deeming himself invited, entered; but Mr. Baring-Gould neglects to give the particulars of the exorcism (see 'Legends of Old Testament Characters,' p. 112, &c.). ST. SWITHIN.

SIR JOHN BIRKENHEAD.—Who was the mother of Sir John Birkenhead, F.R.S., D.C.L., from 1637 to 1639 amanuensis to Archbishop Laud, ejected from his fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford, in 1678, and the orginator of the celebrated royalist journal *Mercurius Aulicus* (1642-5)? He was the son of Randall Birkenhead, of Northwick, in Cheshire, a saddler, and Le Neve gives this same Randall as wife "Margaret da. of —— Middleton of Chirk Castle." This marriage is not given in any Middleton pedigree. Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirk, the celebrated Parliamentary General, who afterwards went over to Charles II., had six daughters,—Elizabeth, Lady Warburton; Mary, Lady Wittenronge; Anne, Lady Herbert of Cherbury; Christian, wife of Roger Grosvenor, of Eaton; Sarah, Lady Wynne of Gwydyr; and Margaret, who is always stated to have died unmarried.

Is this an error; and was she really the wife of the Nantwich saddler and the mother of Sir John Birkenhead and his brother Randolph, slain at Worcester fight? In this case Margaret surely must have made a *mésalliance*. I think Le Neve must be in error.

G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A.

St. Paul Baronetcy.—Robert Paul, great-grandfather of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., of Ewart (extinct 1891), is said to have assumed by Act of Parliament the additional surname of Saint. The family bears the same arms as Sir George St. Paule, of Snarford, Bart. (extinct 1614). Were they of the same stock; and, if so, how were they connected? The name of Thomas (*temp.* Elizabeth), the father of the Snarford baronet, was spelt "Seyntpoll" and "Sayntpoll."

W. B. T.

Lord Byron.—In *John Bull*, Nov. 15, 1824, is the following advertisement:—

"On the 26th of Nov. will be published, in 3 vols. 12mo. price 1*l.* 1*s.*, Wanderings of Childe Harolde, a Romance of Real Life, interspersed with Memoirs of the English Wife, Foreign Mistress, and various other Celebrated Characters, by John Harman Bedford, Lieutenant R. M., Author of 'Views on the Shores of the Black Sea,' and who accompanied the Childe in his wanderings till within a few months of his death. Printed for Sherwood, Jones & Co., Paternoster Row."

Is anything known of Lieut. Bedford; and is it true that he accompanied Lord Byron in his wanderings?

Jno. Hebb.

Surnames.—Please kindly inform me who are the principal living authorities on surnames, and if there is any new work about to appear on this subject.

Peter Nelson.

33, Fairfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Authors of Quotations Wanted.—

"Everything has its double, face to face, and God in nothing is imperfect." A. D.

The angels from their thrones on high
Look down on us with pitying eye,
That where we are but passing guests
We build such sure and solid nests;
But where we hope to dwell for aye,
We scarce take heed a stone to lay.

Non timor mortis,
Cui salvia crescit in hortis. My.

Even at moments I could think I see
Some loving thing to love,
But none like thee. J. T. F.

Then tell me not of worldly pride
And wild ambitious hope of fame,
Or brilliant halls of wealth and pride,
Where genius sighs to win a name.
A. F.

A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content, &c.

This is commonly, and I think justly, ascribed to Sir Matthew Hale. But I want "chapter and verse" in his writings, if the fact be so. T. W. C.

Replies.

CHURCHYARD IN 'BLEAK HOUSE.'

(8th S. v. 227.)

The newspaper articles referred to by Dr. Younger were probably those which appeared in the daily press on May 19 and 20, 1886. On the former of these dates the disused burial-ground of St. Mary-le-Strand, situate in Russell Court, Drury Lane, was opened to the public as a playground by Lady George Hamilton, on behalf of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. That this was the spot depicted by Dickens as the burial-place of poor Nemo there can, I think, be no manner of doubt. I well remember paying a visit to Russell Court in 1876, and finding it literally

"a hemmed-in churchyard, pestiferous and obscene..... with houses looking on, on every side, save where a reeking little tunnel of a court gives access to the iron gate."

"For those who will hereafter make a pilgrimage to this playground nothing will be easier than to realise all the elements of Dickens's picture. There are the mean houses, though better tenanted now; there are the windows overlooking the erewhile cemetery; there is the tunnel-like entrance; there is the very iron gate with regard to which it is narrated of Lady Dedlock that 'she lay there with one arm creeping round the bar of the iron gate, and seeming to embrace it.' Even some of the tombstones close to the wall are left, though time has effaced the lettering in many cases."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 19, 1886.

On one of Miss Jennie Lee's playbills, about fifteen years old, I find Act I. sc. v. described as "Potter's Burial Ground, Russell Court, Drury Lane." I shall be glad if any one can say why the term "Potter's Burial Ground" is used. I do not remember to have seen the place thus designated elsewhere.

John T. Page.

5, Capel Terrace, Southend.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have seen that gruesome book of Dr. Walker's, 'Gatherings from Graveyards' (1839), from which I copy the following:—

"Russell Court, Drury Lane. This burying ground belongs to the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand; in its original state it was below the level of the adjoining ground,—now, the surface is on a line with the first-floor windows of the houses entirely surrounding this place. It has long been in a very disgusting condition, but within the last month the surface has been 'cleaned up,' and the whole may now be called 'the whited sepulchre.' A man who had committed suicide was buried here on the 28th May, 1832; the body was in the most offensive condition, and was placed within a very little distance of the surface.

"About twenty years ago, Mr. ——, a very respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood, was employed to make a 'cold air drain' at the west end of this ground; for this purpose it was necessary to cut through the wall of an adjoining house; on taking up the ground floor of this house, large quantities of human bones were found scattered about,—it was supposed they had been dragged

thither by rats, vast numbers of which annoy the inhabitants in the proximity of this burying ground."—Pp. 163, 164.

The case of the suicide and the mention of the rats would almost lead one to assume that Dickens had in his mind this paragraph from Dr. Walker's book at the time he was writing 'Bleak House.'

It is, I think, almost certain that if Dickens had any particular graveyard in his mind in this instance it was that which has since been laid out as a playground by the vestry of St. Martin's, on the west side of Drury Lane, and about fifty yards from Russell Street. A few old tombstones still stand within a railing on the north side. Without giving the fact as an "authority," I may add that, unless my memory is at fault, it was the gate of this ground that was represented in the play in which Miss Jennie Lee used to give such a striking study of Jo. W. H. Helm.

Dr. Younger will find the disused churchyard he asks about in Russell Court, Drury Lane. It is entered by a narrow passage under a house, and is entirely surrounded by the backs of squalid dwelling-houses. Even now it is by no means a cheerful spot; and before it was laid out as a recreation ground it was a loathsome and desolate place indeed, just the place to fit Dickens's text. I have known this churchyard for many years, and always understood it was the spot depicted by the great novelist in 'Bleak House.' As a singular proof that I was not alone in that opinion, I may mention that on visiting the ground for the first time after its regeneration, which happened to be the day after the opening ceremony, an old and garrulous inhabitant assured me that it was "the churchyard what Mr. Dickens wrote about," and he even went so far as to show me the identical flag-stone in the paved passage on which the poor law-writer's humble friend squatted, to be as near as possible to the dead man. Such is the power of genius to make its creations real and vivid. I thought it was about the most genuine testimony, coming as it did from an ignorant and unlettered man, that could be given to Charles Dickens's wonderful literary skill. R. Clark.

Walthamstow.

The burial-ground the position of which Dr. Younger seeks is situate on the north side of Russell Court, Drury Lane, the approach to it being through a small tunnel leading out of the court.

This ground has been claimed by some to be the churchyard from which Dickens drew the picture. There are, however, two other graveyards, each of which has been said to be the original. These are the burial-ground of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal Street, now occupied by King's College Hospital, and that of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, near Fetter Lane. So much as remains of the latter lies on the north side of Bream's Buildings, a portion of the ground having been utilized when cutting that street through to Fetter Lane. It was formerly approached by a narrow court, called, I think, Churchyard Alley, which led to an iron gate, through which I have often looked at the "hemmed in churchyard, pestiferous and obscene."

An interesting article appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* for March, 1881, entitled 'In London with Dickens, a Matter of Identification,' to which your correspondent might refer. In it the writer assumes—and, I think, rightly—that Dickens would be sure to bury the law-writer in his proper parish, and in support he quotes from the fifty-ninth chapter of 'Bleak House,' where Guster, Snagsby's servant, is describing her interview with Lady Dedlock: "I asked her which burying-ground? And she said, the poor burying-ground. And so I told her I had been a poor child myself, and it was according to parishes."

The position of the house where Nemo lodged, and where the eccentric Miss Flite also lived, is so clearly indicated in chapter v. of 'Bleak House' that it appears to me to leave little doubt but that it was the house at the south-west corner of Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane, the opposite corner being the public-house called by Dickens the "Sol's Arms." The writer of the article in *Scribner's*, however, for some reason, fixes on a house close by, in Bishop's Court, which he asserts is in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and thereupon he goes on to say that the burial-ground of that parish was "the only possible one" which could be the original of that in 'Bleak House.' Here he seems to me to be labouring under a mistake, for Chichester Rents and Bishop's Court are not in St. Clement's parish, but in the Liberty of the Rolls, which was, and I suppose still is, part of or attached to the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, and the burial-ground of that parish, which then answered in all respects to the description in the story, must have been, I imagine, the one that Dickens depicted.

I well remember the old lady from whom it is supposed was drawn the character of Miss Flite, Nemo's fellow lodger. Her name, I fancy, was Littlewood, and at the time I knew her she lodged in Chichester Rents. She always carried a reticule, as mentioned by Dickens, and she used to frequent the Lord Chancellor's Court, where I have sometimes seen her shaking her stick at the learned judge. A favourite remark of hers, whispered confidentially into one's ear, was, "Oh, it 's shocking! They 're all thieves, the Lord Chancellor and all of them. It 's dreadful!" C. M. P.

Some identify the place of Nemo, or Hawdon, the law-writer's burial with St. Mary-le-Strand graveyard, which is bounded by Catherine Street (west), Cross Court (east), Vinegar Yard (north), and Russell Court (south). It can be entered through an opening on the north side of Russell

Court, and whilst now improved in appearance, its surroundings fairly answer to the description given in 'Bleak House.' But it is to be remembered that Hawdon lived and died in St. Clement Danes parish. He was buried as a pauper. St. Clement Danes graveyard is now covered by the green in front of King's College Hospital, and in part (I am informed) by the hospital itself. Charles Lamb mentions Cross Court in his essay 'My First Play.' Vinegar Yard was Woburn Street one hundred years since; its west end is named Little Bridge Street in Gwynn's plan of the old theatre's site, 1766; northwards lay Vinegar Yard Garden.

W. E. D.-M.

The burial-ground about which your correspondent inquires is at the back of Russell Street, which faces the north side of Drury Lane Theatre, and between the London and County Printing Company's premises and No. 58 on the west side of Drury Lane. It is now covered with concerte, and is the playground of boys and girls as poor as Jo.

H. G. Griffinhoofe.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

The Age of Herod at his Death (8th S. v. 84).—This question is doubly interesting from the fact that the date of Herod's birth, death, and history are the standpoints from which all must, I think, start to find the date of Christ's birth; naturally, therefore, the subject has been pretty well threshed out.

The error or difference in the age of Herod when appointed Governor of Galilee has been oft referred to, and that he was then twenty-five years of age is generally admitted now, as it was many years ago; for instance, Raleigh's 'History,' Cradock's 'History of the Old Testament' (1683), as well as many other authors. Then, as to Josephus, although he does not say Herod was sixty-nine at his death, yet it must not be overlooked that he did say Herod was about seventy years of age at the time he made his will. It would appear, and it has been pointed out, that Josephus overlooks, in error or wilfully, the three years' reign of Herod prior to the death of Antigonus. I am disposed to think that Josephus must have acted from motives based upon a wish to hinder Christians in their calculations or to mystify them. However, as Eusebius makes Herod's reign to extend to thirty-seven years after his possession of the kingdom, it may be fairly supposed that this calculation was held as correct by the primitive Church, and I venture the opinion that it was as well informed on the subject as Josephus. Be that as it may, there are several tests which can be applied to the point. For instance, Josephus tells us that on the night of the burning of Matthias there was an eclipse of the moon. If I do not err, it has been demonstrated that there was a partial eclipse of the moon on March 13, B.C. 4, about three hours after midnight; but there was a total eclipse of this luminary in January, B.C. 1, visible at Jerusalem. It is, therefore, not unnatural to suppose that the one or other fixes the date of the death of Matthias. Further, as the last-mentioned eclipse was a total one, and as total darkness lasted for one hour and forty minutes, it is the one most likely to have been that Josephus so specially mentions.* Again, any careful reader of the events recorded by this writer, from the burning of Matthias to the Passover, cannot but conclude that at least two or three months must have been occupied in their fulfilment. As, therefore, the Passover immediately after March 13, B.C. 4, happened on April 12, the interval is too short. If, however, the total eclipse in January, B.C. 1, is taken, we find the interval between it and the Passover fairly sufficient for the events referred to. Again, Josephus says Herod was about seventy years of age prior to the eclipse, which is said to have been that in January, B.C. 1, while his death actually took place before the first Passover, which must have happened about the spring, which agrees with, I think, Philo, that Herod reigned six years after the Jews took the oath to his Government in the thirty-first year of his reign. So that we have the following: Herod made Governor of Galilee B.C. 47 to B.C. 1 = forty-six years, to which add his age at the beginning of his reign, twenty-five = seventy-one years, or in his seventy-second year.

Alfred Chas. Jonas, F.R.Hist.S.

Fairfield, Poundfald, near Swansea.

Sir Toby Belch (8th S. v. 204).—Mr. Fleay ('Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare') identifies Sir Toby with Jonson, and Malvolio with Marston. As regards the latter, Mr. Fleay appears to base his opinion upon the assumption that Marston represents himself under the character of Malevole in 'The Malcontent,' for he says that of this character "Malvolio is clearly a caricature." This is not self-evident.

C. C. B.

Sir Toby is described by Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' as "a reckless, roistering, jolly knight of the Elizabethan period."

J. Bagnall.

Leamington.

'Les Propos de Labiénus' (8th S. v. 148).—The author of 'Les Propos de Labiénus' was A. Rogeard. The pamphlet appeared in 1865. It was an onslaught, under a thin disguise, on the late Emperor Napoleon's 'Vie de César,' then about to issue from the press. Labiénus, an old Republican, is represented discoursing on the projected publication of a life of Julius, by Augustus, Cæsar.

* T. Henderson's (Professor of Astronomy) letter to Dr. Handyside, 1835.

The first part of 'Les Propos' appeared, as Rogeard himself tells us ('Histoire d'une Brochure,' 1866), in the journal *La Rive Gauche;* but its further publication being stayed there, "par suite," as he expresses it, "de difficultés matérielles survenues entre l'administration et l'imprimeur," the whole appeared as a *brochure*, and the first edition of 1,500 copies was nearly exhausted in two hours. The author, who was put almost immediately under the surveillance of the police, fled to Belgium by the advice of his friends. Various tales were afloat as to the manner of his escape. He repudiates the suggestion that he escaped as a priest, though he sees no disgrace in such a proceeding:—

"On n'est pas plus coupable de se déguiser en prêtre qu'en sauvage. Ce sont des déguisements qui rappellent un état primitif et inférieur de l'esprit humain, voilà tout. En quoi serait-on coupable de porter une demi-journée un habit que tant de braves gens ont porté toute leur vie? J'employai une ruse aussi innocente et encore plus simple, que je passerai sous silence pour qu'elle puisse servir à d'autres."

Rogeard's account disposes of a rumour which I remember was current in England in 1865, that, as he was unwilling to make his escape, his friends contrived to make him very tipsy and so conveyed him across the frontier.

The volume of "Pamphlets par A. Rogeard" which I have before me is published at Brussels, 1868, with a facsimile of the author's signature. It contains 'L'Abstention' (Élections de 1863), 'Les Propos de Labiénus' (1865), 'Histoire d'une Brochure' (1866), 'L'Échéance de 1869' (1866), 'Le Deux Décembre et la Morale (1866), suivi de l'Histoire du Deux Décembre par Sir [!] A. W. Kinglake' (a translation of the story of the *coup d'état* as told in the 'History of the Crimean War').

It is astonishing how little that masterpiece of satire and invective 'Les Propos de Labiénus,' which caused such excitement all over Europe when it appeared, is remembered now.

D. C. T.

I have in my possession a copy of the above-named pamphlet, now, probably, worthless enough. It was written presumably by A. Rogeard.

HENRY M. TROLLOPE.

EARLY MENTION OF TOBACCO (8th S. v. 125).—Tobacco was both mentioned and described much earlier than MR. HODGKIN appears to be aware of. An account of it was sent to Peter Martyr from Hayti in 1496. It was minutely described by Hernandez de Oviedo (who introduced it into Spain) in 1525; in 1561 Nicot, French Ambassador to Portugal, brought it under the notice of Catherine de Medicis, to whom he presented some plants grown in his own garden from seed brought over from Florida, and given to him in 1560 by the keeper of the prison at Lisbon. He appears to have been the first to use it medicinally in Europe (see Mr. Arber's reprint of King James's 'Counterblaste'). Lovel described it in the 'Adversaria' (London, 1570), and it was then under cultivation in England. The earliest detailed account of the herb in our language is said by Mr. Arber to be Frampton's, in 1577. It is not mentioned by Lyte (1578), but is in Dodoens's later work (1583). C. C. B.

One of the earliest books on tobacco is the

"Delle Cose che Vengono Portate Dall' Indie Occidentali Pertinenti All' Vso Della Medecina, Raccolte, & trattate dal Dottor Nicolò Monardes. Medico in Siuiglia, Novamente recata dalla Spagnola nella nostra lingua Italiana Doue ancho tratta de Veneni, & della lor cura. .....In Venetia, Appresso Giordan Ziletti, 1582."—Pp. 249, and Index xiii.

There are two parts, and on p. 120 there is a full-page woodcut, 'Del Tabaco & sue grandi virtù,' continued to p. 136—a description too long to be quoted at full length, but very curious and interesting. ESTE.

LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE (8th S. v. 85).—I should like to know if there is any foundation at all for these stories of masters destroying their pupils from jealousy. They are current in several places. The 'Prentice's Pillar in Roslin Chapel furnishes one, and a window in Lincoln Cathedral another, &c. They bear a very suspicious resemblance to one another. Must we go back to Ovid? There we find the same thing (see 'Dædalus and Perdix,' met. viii. 250). The clever pupil had invented the saw and the compasses:—

> Dædalus invidit, sacrâque ex arce Minervæ
> Præcipitem misit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
> Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas; avemque
> Reddidit: et medio velavit in aere pennis.

G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

MACARONI LATIN (8th S. iii. 449; iv. 116, 171, 356).—What authority is there for the assertion in the first reference that "Latin de cuisine" is the French equivalent for Macaroni (or rather Macaronic) Latin, and that "Jäger Latein" is the German? Percy Smith's 'Glossary of Terms and Phrases' (1883) has

"Macaronic. A ludicrous distortion or adaptation of modern words to Greek and Latin inflexions and metre; invented by Theoph. Folengo in Italy, sixteenth century; with a gross *macaroni*-like mixture of words, as in the schoolboy verse,

Trumpeter unus erat, qui coatum scarlet habebat, &c.

The 'Polemo-Middinia' of Drummond is a specimen."

In the 'Grand Dictionnaire,' Napoléon Landais, fourteenth edition, 1862, I find:—

"*Du latin de cuisine*, du fort mauvais latin."

"*Macaronique*, des deux genres (par allusion au *macaroni* des Italiens, composé de farine, d'œufs, de fromage, &c., de même que dans les vers *macaroniques* il entre du latin, du français, de l'italien, &c.), il se dit

d'une sorte de poésie burlesque où l'on fait entrer beaucoup de mots de la langue vulgaire, auxquels on donne une terminaison latine; *enflavi omnes scadrones et regimentes; de branch in brancam de gringolat atque facit pouf; tota rabatoes fracassantur membra parello, &c.*"

In Flügel's 'Dict. English and German,' 1830, is the following:—

"A Macaronick poem, ein macaronisches (*i. e.*, ein scherzhaftes, mit niedrigen Wörten mit lateinischen Endungen, &c., untermischtes) Gedicht."

The word appears in Italian and Spanish:—

"Macaronick, said of a sort of burlesque poetry, wherein the native words of a language are made to end with a Latin termination, a macaronick poem, *versi maccheronici, latino maccheronico.*"—Baretti's 'Eng. and Ital. Dict.,' Leghorn, 1829.

"Maccherones, composizione piacevole in latino, mescolata di volgare terminante alla latina.

"Maccheronico, di composizione piacevole, mescolata di volgare e latino."—'Vocabolario Metodico Italiano,' Francesco Zanotto, Venezia, 1830.

"Macarronico, macaronic.

"Macarronismo, the macaronic style of poetry."—'Diccion. de las Lenguas Española é Inglesa,' por Velasquez de la Cadena, Lóndres, 1864.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

WRAGG FAMILY (8th S. v. 7, 131).—Perhaps it may be worth noting that Capt. Wragge is the name of one of the characters in 'No Name,' by Wilkie Collins, and is conferred upon a gentleman who endeavours to live by his wits.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SIR JAMES CRAUFURD (8th S. v. 129).—His father Alexander Craufurd was created a baronet "of Kilburnie," in Scotland, March 24, 1781, and not as stated in Foster's 'Baronetage.' James, the eldest *surviving* son, was born October 11, 1761, and died July 9, 1839. In 1778 was appointed H.M.'s agent at Rotterdam, Dordrecht, &c., in Holland. Married March 2, 1792, Theresa-Maria, daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, and sister to Henry, third Viscount Gage. She died April 21, 1832. In 1793 he was made Secretary of Legation to the Court of Copenhagen. Five years later Craufurd was appointed a Commissioner to carry out the orders of Council for the disposal of ships. This was on June 20, 1795, and on December 15 in that year, his father dying, the son succeeded to the baronetcy. On July 28, 1798, he was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony and resident with the Hanse Towns. His last official appointment, so far as I have been able to discover, was that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark, and to this he was gazetted March 27, 1802. On June 25, 1812, Sir James, by royal sign manual, assumed for himself, his issue, his brother Sir Charles, and the three sons of Robert Craufurd, deceased, second brother of Sir James, the additional surname of Gregan to precede that of Craufurd. The said Robert, as major-general, commanded the celebrated Light Division in the Peninsular, and fell whilst leading his troops to the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo (at the national expense a monument was erected in St. Paul's) January 24, 1812. On February 6, 1800, he was married by licence, at St George's, Hanover Square, to Mary Frances, daughter of Henry Holland, of Hans Place, Chelsea; and in St. George's parish, January 14, 1803, was born their first son, who was afterwards the Rev. Charles James Gregan-Craufurd, M.A., Rector of Old Swinford. The latter was, therefore, nephew to Sir James.

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

TWO COMET QUERIES (8th S. iv. 488, 538; v. 117, 173, 195).—There is a fully sufficient reason for the comet being noted in 1366 rather than in several other returns, because Dr. Hind reckoned its perihelion passage in that year, October 21, or within a day of the meteor display then due, O.S., which display, we need not wonder, was the most noted of all mediæval ones. Again, if the true cometic period be 33·267 years, fifteen of these are the smallest number making an exact number of years, namely, 499. Every fifteenth visit alone would then fall in the most favourable season. The missing of fourteen between 868 and 1366, and again fourteen more between the latter and 1865, was most natural. But the passages in these first and last years Hind reckoned to fall not in October, but in January. The visit in 1366 would seem hastened about seventy-two days by the actions of Jupiter and Saturn, and my second query was, how much they may now affect the 1899 return. Le Verrier's computation about A.D. 126 is plainly exploded. If it answered to a period of 33·25 years, it would be far from one of 33·26. Again, there is a Chinese allusion to B.C. 133 to 129, in which four years occurred such "great agitations of the stars" that the Emperor had the name of the period altered. Month dates seem not given. In A.D. 268, about September, "stars fell as rain, all westward." In 472, about October, Procopius and Marcellinus record a "dust shower." In 600 (no month) French monks saw a "flight of fiery lances, all westward."

E. L. G.

BOULTBEE (8th S. iv. 508; v. 77).—There is a short pedigree of Boultbee, of Springfield, co. Warwick, in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (1871), and though there is little doubt of the Rev. Charles Boultbee, who died in 1833, having been a member of the family, yet his name does not appear. I used to know, many years ago, at Bedford, Capt. E. M. Boultbee, who filled the office of chief constable of the county, and died only a few years ago at the age of ninety. He had married his cousin, who died very recently at the age of eighty-two, both of whose names are in the pedigree.

Dr. William Boultbee Sleath, head master of

Repton School (1800–1830), and latterly master of Etwall Hospital, where he died in 1842, was, I have always heard, connected with the family. His brother, Dr. John Sleath, was high master of St. Paul's School, and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, in which character he is depicted in the fine painting of the marriage of the Queen.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

DE WARREN FAMILY (8th S. iv. 389, 473, 509).—Agatha, wife of Edward and mother of Atheling, was sister of Queen Sophia, wife of Salomon, King of Hungary, and daughter of Emperor Henry II.

Matilda, first wife of Henry, was eldest daughter of Malcolm III., by his good and virtuous wife Margaret, daughter of Agatha. Matilda's name originally was Editha, but changed in honour of Malcolm's mother.

Matilda was daughter to Mary (the above Matilda's sister) and the Count of Bologne.

Matilda. "David, sickening at the loss of his only son" (by Matilda, niece to William the Conqueror),* ended his reign by death in 1153.

Ada, daughter of the Earl of Warren, was married to Henry, only son of David. Issue, three sons and three daughters: Margaret, wife of the Duke of Brittany; Ada, wife to the Count of Holland; and Matilda, who died in infancy.

Gundred. Speed says that William had six daughters, and names Gundred as one. 'Medulla Historiæ,' 1687, says or repeats the same. Sir Richard Baker, 1674, gives the number as five, with no mention of a Gundred; and Sir J. Hayward's 'Lives of the Norman Kings of England,' 1613, says there were five daughters, whose names are the same as in Baker's 'Chronicles.' It is, therefore, not very new to tell us that Gundred was not a daughter of William.

Edward's two sons were, according to Sir W. Churchill (1675), kept in the court of their uncle, Richard, Duke of Normandy, the three brothers of Edward being sent to his half-brother Olave, King of Norway.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS, F.R.Hist.S.

Poundfald, near Swansea.

I advise the writers under the names of FLETCHER, WILLIAMS, and LATIMER to consult 'Sussex Antiquarian Collection' of 1892–3 for the latest elucidation of the Gundreda difficulty. B.

MINIATURE VOLUMES (8th S. iv. 309, 374, 534; v. 138).—The smallest book I have seen I bought for sixpence from Robinson's, of Grimsby. It is really printed from type, and not reduced by photography from larger type. It has twenty-eight pages, with five woodcuts, including, on one page, Gutenberg, Faust and Schoefer. Every word and letter is readily readable. Its preface is: "This book is issued as a curiosity, and is printed from the smallest type in the world. The type used is 'Brilliant,' twenty lines to the inch, the smallest produced in this country." The printed pages are 10 centimètres by 7 centimètres. It is bound in red cloth, and is appropriately entitled 'The Mite.' ETTE.

The smallest book in my own collection is 'The History of England' (Goode Brothers, Clerkenwell Green, 1837 ?), with portraits of all the sovereigns, and other illustrations. The measurements are 29 millimètres by 37 millimètres. Apparently my copy is a reprint, as it contains a view of the "new Houses of Parliament." Price one penny.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

THE RAINBOW (8th S. iv. 409, 516; v. 158).—Not being accustomed to insert in 'N. & Q.' a statement without verification, I object rather to the simple charge of error by a contributor, who says, without authority for it, that my year of the death of Petrus Comestor is wrong, it not being 1198, but 1179. I may perhaps not take the best authority, but Cave states as follows:—

"Obiit ibidem sepultus, 12 Cal. Novembr. anno 1198, quod ex chartis commentariisque domesticis probant Victorini. Unde patet Vincentii Bellovacensis aliorumque error qui Petrum anno 1160 obiisse scribunt."—Cave, 'Hist. Lit.,' t. ii. p. 239, Basil., 1745.

So also Hofman's 'Lex Univ.' has: "Canonicus S. Victoris in eadem urbe. Obiit A.C. 1198."

ED. MARSHALL.

PROTÈ (8th S. v. 128).—I presume DR. FORSHAW knows the original Greek of the English "sonnet." If he does not, he may find it in Jacobs's 'Anthologia,' ed. 1794, iv. 280, ep. dccxxxvii., or in the 'Anthology' cited 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. iii. 32. The epigram begins:

Οὐκ ἔθανες, Πρώτη, μετέβης δ' ἀμείνονα χῶρον.

There is a translation in which Πρώτη is, with questionable judgment, rendered "my firstborn" (see 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. ii. 149); but that it is a distinctive personal name is manifest from an epigram by Crinagoras (Jacobs, *u.s.*, ii. 139, ep. xli.) having the lemma Εἰς κόρην καλουμένην Πρώτην, and concluding with the couplet:—

Πρώτη σοι ὄνομ' ἐστὶν ἐτήτυμον· ἦν γὰρ ἅπαντα
δεύτερ' ἀμίμητων τῶν ἐπί σοι χαρίτων.

Here, then, is another Protè, but who she was is as impossible to ascertain as it is to say who was the Protè of the anonymous post. F. ADAMS.

Protè, of course, stands for Πρώτη, a firstborn daughter. It cannot be denied that it comes very awkwardly in the English translation, but it is almost impossible to find an efficient substitute for

* Balfour's 'History of Scotland,' 1770, p. 25.

the word in this particular poem. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote a translation of it that appeared in *Atalanta* some years ago :—

Protè, thou hast not died, thou art gone to a better land,
Happy are they that dwell with the blest on that island strand!
There in Elysian bowers thou playest the livelong day,
Sorrow and death are departed and flowers are round thy way.
Summer nor winter is there, and pain of its power is reft,
Thirst cannot vex thee, nor hunger, nor is there a longing left
Now for the joys of earth, for under a crystal dome,
Nigh to the gates of Heaven, thy life is as pure as thy home.

C. R. Haines.

Uppingham.

Spicilegium (8th S. v. 167, 195).—The 'Spicilegium' to which there is the reference is that of D'Achéry, in 13 vols. 4to. It may well be simply 'Spicilegium,' as the title is 'Spicilegium, sive Collectio Vett. Scriptt.' There is a better edition by Mabillon, Paris, 1723, in 4 vols. folio. It resembles an alternative name.

Ed. Marshall.

Strike (8th S. iv. 448, 538; v. 195).—An earlier use of the word *strike* than has yet been noted occurs in the *London Chronicle* for 1765. In the September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labour in the northern coalfield, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for a higher bounty before entering into their usual yearly "bond." In confirmation of Mr. Leaton-Blenkinsopp's statement at the last reference, it may be added that the strike is twice called a "stick" (*London Chronicle*, October 8, 10). One of Harriet Martineau's earliest pamphlets was a tract entitled 'The Tendency of Strikes and Sticks to produce Low Wages,' published at Durham in 1834. The time-honoured illustration of profitless labour, "carrying coals to Newcastle," probably received its first slap in the face during the strike of 1765. A paragraph dated Newcastle, September 28, in the *London Chronicle*, says: "'Tis very remarkable that on Wednesday several pokes of coals were brought from Durham to this town by one of the common carriers, and sold on the sandhill for 9d a poke, by which he cleared 6d a poke." J. Latimer.

Bristol.

The Magnetic Rock (8th S. iv. 502; v. 114).—On my visit to Norway in 1885, which will be ever "freshly remembered," as we approached the North Cape in latitude 71° 10′, which rose in solitary grandeur more than nine hundred and eighty feet above the sea level, I could not help thinking of the magnetic rock, or mountain of adamant, in the 'Arabian Nights,' which drew out all the ships' nails and bolts. The fine steamer the Ceylon was quite dwarfed beneath the huge mass of mica-schist, that rose majestically and weird-like in front of us. The sea was deep blue in colour, a few miles distant quite a deep green.

At p. 14 mention is made by me of the recently discovered gigantic egg of the Epyornis, an extinct bird of Madagascar. Since then I have come across an account of a gigantic mollusc, *Tridacna gigas*, found in the East Indies in shallow water, and exceeding by far any other bivalve known. Some specimens are said to weigh 500 pounds, and it has been used in some cases as a font in churches. Perhaps it may be worth noting that the font in the cathedral at Copenhagen, sculptured by Thorwaldsen, represents a kneeling angel holding a shell, and there is a replica of this in the cathedral at Inverness.

John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Churchwardens' Accounts (8th S. v. 188).—Most of the entries and words are illustrated or explained in 'Durham Parish Books,' edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. J. Barmby, in 1888, vol. lxxxiv. But since then additional light has been thrown on *seans* (=*synod*) by a passage in the metrical 'Life of St. Cuthbert,' Surtees Soc., vol. lxxxvii., in which *seyn* occurs in the sense of *synod* five time. See the 'Index Verborum,' *s.v.* Robert of Brunne uses *sene* of the Roman Senate; and see 'Promptorium Parvulorum, and the note, under "*Cene* of clerkys," p. 66. J. T. F.

Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

Mr. Johnson Baily asks as to gaol money in the accounts of the Churchwardens of Ryton. Can there be any connexion between the entries he quotes and those of my Fulham wardens, who paid money to get men out of prison? Here is one case for 1712: "19 Feb. Gave to Richard Russell towards getting him out of Prison, 12*s.* 6*d.*" What it means I do not know.

Chas. Jas. Ferret.

Soldiers' money, *Rogue money*, *Seans* (Seing), *God and the King*. See 'Durham Parish Books,' Surtees Soc., vol. lxxxiv.

Quorum Nomina. See preceding, and also 'Memorials of Ripon,' Surt. Soc., vol. lxxxi. p. 274.

Moss. See 'Memorials of Ripon,' as above, p. 160; 'Ludlow Churchwardens' Acc.,' Camd. Soc. W. C. B.

Water-mark (5th S. ii. 89, 136; 8th S. v. 234).—A few weeks ago I bought a folio Bible in old calf, broken and damaged. Before packing up for rebinding, according to my usual custom, I carefully examined the end-leaves, and noticing they had a peculiar water-mark, I took them out, considering them curious and worth preserving. The water-mark is that described in 'N. & Q.,' last reference. The Bible had certainly been bound at the beginning of this century; so either the same

water-mark had been in use for more than 150 years, or the fly-leaves of the 1657 volume of 'Law Reports' had been inserted afterwards, when the book was rebound or repaired. My Bible was printed in 1540; but that is no reason why the binding should be of that date, as it certainly was not.

The description given of the water-mark is not quite correct. The lion appears to be defending, and not striking at the hat. The paper is foolscap, one folio containing the device mentioned, the other folio containing the Roman numerals IV.

May it not be an allegorical representation of England suitable for the times? England the home and defender of liberty. And the small enclosure surrounded by palings may mean:—

> This royal throne of kings, this sceptr'd isle,
>
> . . . . . .
>
> The fortress built by nature for herself,
>
> . . . . . .
>
> This precious stone set in the silver sea,
> Which serves it in the office of a wall,
> Or as a moat defensive to a house.

The seated figure, of course, I take to be Britannia. It is true the Phrygian cap, though usually, was not always used as a symbol of Liberty. Hats occasionally did duty. Perhaps a hidden meaning may lie in the broad-brimmed or Quaker's hat. In the paw not brandishing the sword the lion holds a bunch of javelins or something with arrow-like heads. R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

This water-mark represents the independence of Holland, and is met with on sixteenth century Dutch medals. The lion of Holland certainly is not "striking at" the figure of Liberty, but is rampant in her defence. The same device is met with in some old iron "fire backs" cast in Sussex by foreign founders.

A. W. Cornelius Hallen.

Alloa.

The same water-mark is found in the paper of a parish book of Lamberhurst of the eighteenth century, which is labelled, "Sold by John Barbour, Stationer at the Golden Lion in the Borough, Southwark." P.

Sunset (8th S. iv. 521; v. 71).—Viewed in the following light there is really nothing strange in this expression. In "The sun sets" the verb is surely reflective, and when so it is not uncommon for the pronoun to be omitted, yet understood, though not often emphatic. "Samuel laid down to sleep" (1 Sam. iii. 3); "The day breaks," *i. e.*, probably, breaks forth, opens itself to sight, and not opens the dark curtain; "The chapter ends with these words"; "The fog is lifting"; "The gates open at five o'clock" and "The church closes at eight," two phrases that will stand some ill knocks "He keeps to the house, to his bed, to the path"—pardon, "He limits his peregrinations to the indurated demarcation." Ere we find fault with Byron's grammar in "There let him lay," we must ask whether he meant lie of his own will and choice or otherwise. *Lay* is, no doubt, often wrongly used for *lie*, and *vice versâ*; but is it not so, that "Tho' ye have lien among the pots" and "Tho' ye have laid among the pots" have distinctions of meaning, and might be good or bad grammar? The use of the reflective verb instead of the neuter often adds beauty and softness to English which is commonly and rightly rather blunt and hard, as bespeaking boldness and truth, yet with goodness beneath. This was once the mark of the Englishman also. Kind reader, let it be asked by the way whether there is not a sad and marked change going on here both in him and in his speech. The expression "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep, for Thou, Lord, makest me dwell in safety," is much softer than "I will lie down." The reflective is also sometimes more pointed, and tells the end of the deed; so in sunset the underthought is perhaps rather of setting himself to rest than of sitting.

In regard to a "hen sitting," if *set*, and not *sit*, was the word used commonly years ago by the lower as well as the upper folk, it is most likely better than *sit*, which, indeed, might simply mean not standing.

Many good, soft, pointed words and word-groups have been lost altogether or changed for the worse, because the Saxon English of the common folk was not understood or was disliked for no sound reason. Truth and clearness should ever go before the mere whim of fashion, and it is a pity that so many of these losses and changes are still taking place from the above cause, and of late also from driving rules of grammar so stiffly as entirely to override the idiom of the language, often strongly marked by ellipsis—by turning aside from a common rule or otherwise forshapening the phrase when needed to shorten, sharpen, or soften it, the meaning, nevertheless, being clear.

Ad Libram.

Plan for Arranging MS. Notes (8th S. iv. 528; v. 53).—Take an old dictionary with good wide margins, and you can arrange all your notes alphabetically in it. This is a capital plan, and one I pursue myself. G. A. Browne.

Shakspeare v. Lambert (8th S. v. 127).—William Shakspere's privity to the Asbies estate during the lifetime of his father and mother is supported not only by the averment to that effect in John Shakspere's declaration upon the assumpsit for 20*l.* in 1589, but by what appears to be a fair presumption that John Shakspere conveyed his real property to his son William by some method of gift *inter vivos*. We find John Shakspere's real property vested in his son without

the usual evidences of testamentary disposition or administration. I have long been of the opinion that the transfer took place as soon as William reached his majority (1585), if, indeed, it had not been effected by the creation of a secret trust while his minority continued. In those troubled times family estates were frequently conveyed from father or mother to the eldest son or other children by secret deed, or by the creation of a trust or use. As an illustration of the simple methods of such family transfers, Callard *v.* Callard, 1 Croke, 344, is in point :—

"A father being seized in fee in consideration of his son's marriage says upon the land: 'Eustace, stand forth! I do hereby, reserving an estate for my own and my wife's life, give thee these my lands and Barton to thee and to thy heirs!' Held good feoffment, but reversed on writ of error to Exchequer. Gawy would not create a use by parol, but Popham and Fenner and Clench would."

This was in Q. B. Michaelmas Term, 36 & 37 Eliz. (1594).

It will be seen by this that parol enfeofment had not gone out of use in England, and until this judgment such grants were held valid, for the Exchequer Bench divided on the question.

William Shakspere may then have acquired supposed privity to Asbies by parol, confirmed after 1594 by conveyance of New Place. I am quite of one mind with MR. PHELPS that there was "a nigger in the woodpile" somewhere in this Asbies deal. It has seemed to me that an examination of the records affecting the family of Underhill might throw some light upon that interesting event. Wm. Underhill is said to have had very extensive dealings with his neighbours in property affairs. I have derived a little satisfaction from the history of the acquisition of New Place. The consideration in William Shakspere's purchase of that property was exactly the sum which, it seems, was agreed upon as the value of Asbies, 60*l.* Shakspere's title to New Place was not perfected until October, 1602, when Hercules, son and heir of Wm. Underhill, suffered a fine to be made for that purpose. Wm. Underhill, who was probably the same person known as the Lord of Idlycote, near Barton-on-the-Heath, conveyed New Place to Wm. Shakspere, May 4, 1597. The bill of discovery filed by John Shakspere, Nov. 24, 1597, reached an issue upon replication, and seems to have been settled out of court in 1599 or soon thereafter. The fairest presumption is that Lambert paid the 20*l.* Shakspere's suit at law, in which he alleged a tender at due time and place of the 40*l.*, and Lambert's agreement to forgive the debt and pay 20*l.* additional for a perfect title, may have been abated by the Statute of Limitations; at any rate it naturally merged into the more effectual proceeding in equity. It must be apparent to the law-learned student that upon the face of the record the Shaksperes had a good case as to the merits. Why, then, continue to speak of the Asbies property as lost when a property exactly equivalent in value was acquired at the same moment? A neighbourly compromise was just as possible then as now, and by the good offices of Mr. Underhill it was quite easy to change Asbies for New Place.

JOHN MALONE.

New York.

"ANTIGROPELOS" (8th S. v. 249).—Perhaps the following quotations for the use of this word, given in 'A Supplementary English Glossary,' by the Rev. T. Lewis O. Davies, may be of interest to DR. PHILPOTS :—

"The edge of a great fox cover.....some forty red coats and some four black.....the surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and *antigropelos*."—C. Kingsley, 'Yeast,' ch. i.

"Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment."—G. Eliot, 'Daniel Deronda,' ch. vii.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

They were introduced by F. Warne & Co., outfitters, of 9, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, and were first made for the late Prince Consort.

D. R. DOSSETOR.

For the use and abuse of *antigropelos*, see Burnand's 'Happy Thoughts,' reprinted from *Punch* (Bradbury & Agnew), pp. 264 *et seq.*

L. M. M.

"GAY DECEIVER" (8th S. v. 88, 157, 254).—The epithet "unfortunate" was applied rather cruelly to Miss Joanna Baillie after her play of 'De Montfort' had been condemned. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons appeared in it; but all would not do. It was not adapted to the stage. Years after, Edmund Kean appeared in it again, being ambitious of succeeding where John Kemble had failed. But again the piece failed. DR. FORSHAW corrects me, very properly, for saying the song was more than a century old; but he will generously forgive a slip of memory in one who was born when William Pitt was Prime Minister.

J. CARRICK MOORE.

CHESTERFIELD: MONMOUTH: WINCHELSEA (8th S. v. 248).—Catharine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wotton, by his wife Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir Anthony Throckmorton, married Henry, Lord Stanhope, son of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. He died in 1634, before his father, so that she was only "Lady Stanhope" when Vandyck painted her in 1636. But after the Restoration Charles II. created her Countess of Chesterfield for life, in consequence of her great services to his father. She was governess to the Princess of Orange, daughter of King Charles I., and when with her in Holland sent over money, arms, and ammunition to the king. Lady Stanhope married, secondly, John Poliander Kirkhoven, Lord of Hemfleet, in Hol-

land, who was created a baron of this realm by the title of Lord Wotton of Wotton. She married, thirdly, Col. Daniel O'Neill, Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II., and died in 1667. Vandyck was in love with her and is said to have aspired to her hand, notwithstanding which, when he found her affections were then engaged with Carey Raleigh, he was ungallant enough to dispute with her about the price of her portrait. When King Charles withdrew secretly from Whitehall, he directed Col. Whalley to send several pictures to different persons, and among them "My Lady Stanhope's picture to Carey Raleigh."

Horace Walpole says that his father, Lord Orford, bought this portrait, with many others, from the late Duke of Wharton, giving 100*l.* for whole-lengths and 50*l.* for half-lengths. They were taken to Houghton; "but," says Walpole, "some not suiting the places, were sold for a trifle," after his father's death, "including Lady Chesterfield in white." CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

BAYHAM ABBEY (8th S. v. 108, 131).—Bayham or Begeham Abbey, otherwise called Benlin, was built and endowed by Ela de Sackville, daughter of Ralph de Dene, and wife of Jordan de Sackville. The land upon which it was erected was given by Robert de Turnham, who also endowed it. From the following information it would only be just and right to say the abbey was founded by Ela de Sackville and Robert de Turnham.

'A Discoverie of Errors,' by Augustine Vincent, 1622, p. 680, says:—

"Jordan de Sacvil, his elder brother, living in the time of K. Stephen and Henrie (1135–1189), &c. He married Ela, daughter and coheyre of Rafe de Den, L. of the the Manner of Buckhurst, &c., which Ela de Sacvil in her widowhood founded the Abbey of Begham in Kent," &c.

Dugdale's 'Baronage,' 1675–6, vol. ii. p. 399:—

"Likewise that this Jordan [de Sackville] married Ela, the daughter and coheir of Raphe de Dene, Lord of the Manner of Buckhurst in Com. Suff., and Founder of a certain Monastery of Canons-Regular of the Premonstratensian Order at Hottcham, which afterwards in her pure widowhood she translated to Begeham."

Vol. i. p. 662:—

"Robert [de Turnham] being with King Richard the first, &c., and having given his whole Lordship of Begeham in Kent for the building of an Abby there, whereunto the Canons of Brokeley and Otteham were translated, he conferr'd on them all his Lands in Brokeley and divers other places, and in 10 Joh. (1208–9) gave two Horses of price to the King for his Confirmation of such Grants as had been made by himself and others to those Canons."

'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' by J. Weaver, 1631, p. 318:—

"Otteham Abbey. Raph de Dene was the founder, &c. But these Canons did not continue long at Otteham, &c., whereupon by the said Ela, daughter, &c., they were removed to Begam, a village in the South-west Verge of this County, adjoyning to Sussex, &c. The land whereupon the house was built was given by one Sir Robert de Turnham, &c. Ela de Sackvile, who, having finished her religious fabricke, did dedicate it to the honour of the blessed Virgine Mary."

Also states in the margin:—"Begham Priory. Ela de Sackvile and Robert de Turnham founders." See also Collins's 'Peerage,' 1812, vol. ii. p. 92.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

The priory of Bayham was originally founded at Stoneacre, in the parish of Otham, near Maidstone, in Kent, by Ralf de Dene; but the canons had not been long settled there before they began to make very heavy complaints of the unhealthiness of the situation, which, whether justly founded or not, so wrought on the compassionate disposition of Ella de Sackville, of Buckhurst, the daughter and coheiress of the said Ralph de Dene, that she transplanted them to Bayham, building them a capacious priory, in honour of St. Mary, upon a piece of ground given for that purpose by Sir Robert de Thorneham, in the reign of Richard I.

C. LEESON PRINCE.

"METHERINX" (8th S. v. 107, 198, 235).—MR. J. W. BONE's contention that *poldavy* owes the origin of its name to Pouldavid, in Brittany, may possibly be right. It is, however, as well to record the fact that the name of this coarse canvas for making coal-sacks is now generally written *poldavy*. CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington.

'MILITARY REMINISCENCES' (8th S. iv. 527; v. 158, 196).—In the *London Monthly Review* for 1830, vol. iii. p. 486, a notice is found of this book. The National Library at Washington, U.S.A., has the second edition, 2 vols., with the following collation: vol. i. xii, 354 pp., 1 l., 6 maps and plans, 13 pl.; vol. ii., viii, 347 pp., 6 plans, 7 pl., 8vo., London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1830. A notice of the author is given in Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature.'

P. LEE PHILLIPS.

"TIB'S EVE": "LATTER LAMMAS" (8th S. iv. 507; v. 58, 132, 193).—Dr. Brewer, in 'Phrase and Fable,' tells us that St. Tib is a corruption of St. Ubex. Chambers, in his 'Book of Days,' gives, under March 6, a seventh century "St. Tibba," from whom, I presume, St. Tibb's Row, Cambridge, takes its name. Who was this saint?

CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

ARMIGIL (8th S. v. 167).—Armigil Wade is referred to by W. Patten, in his 'Diary of the Expedition into Scotland,' 1548:—

"Though I plainly told ye not that my friend's name was Armigil Wade; yet we that know the man his good literature, his wit and dexterity in all his doings, and mark the well couching of his clue, might have a great guess, of whose spinning the thread were."—'An English Garner,' vol. iii. p. 61, 1880.

The name *Armigil* is probably the same as *Armgold*, and cognate with O.G. *Ermegild*. What the origin of *arm* may be is uncertain. Miss Yonge, in her 'History of Christian Names,' gives *Ermenigild* as used in Russia, and interprets it as equivalent to "public pledge."

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXXVIII. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

BEGINNING with Milman and ending with Sir Thomas More, the latest volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' includes many lives of primary interest and importance. Few of these can, indeed, call for higher treatment than More himself, the most serious contribution of the editor. Both picturesque and animated is the description of More's rapid rise to fortune, and the contrast between the cheerfulness, leaning to badinage, of his conversation and the firmness and rigidity of his convictions is admirably shown. His artistic tastes and his place in the history of art Mr. Lee ascribes to his delight in the new learning. Unlike the latest editor of the 'Utopia,' Mr. Lee finds in that work no proof that More was a serious champion of the socialistic system, though he may be regarded as its expounder. According to More's latest biographer, the 'Utopia' was "mainly an exercise of the imagination—a playful satire on the world as it was." Mr. Lee's contributions include also Thomas Moffett or Muffet, a sixteenth century author and physician, and Sir Giles Mompesson. Mr. Leslie Stephen deals with Hannah More, in whose writings he detects, in addition to "considerable intellectual vitality," "high moral and religious purpose" and "strong sense." His most important contribution is the life of Milton, who is credited, even while at Cambridge, with the possession of a proud and austere temper, as well as an aversion from scholasticism. Milton's early poems, it is held, would entitle him to a front rank in our literature, and Mr. Stephen finds in them "a charm of sweetness which is absent from the sublimer and sterner works of his later years." Very interesting are the writer's views as to Milton's marriage relations. The theory as to the source of difficulty with the first wife sanctioned by Mark Pattison finds something approaching to support. Milton's indignation took, at any rate, the form, usual with him, of seeing "in his particular case the illustration of a general principle to be enunciated in the most unqualified terms." Mr. Stephen's life of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is to some extent a vindication of her character. The most important contribution of Mr. C. H. Firth is the life of George Monck, first Duke of Albemarle. This covers, of course, a portion of Mr. Firth's special period. In the loyalty of the great general (and admiral) to Richard Cromwell Mr. Firth is a firm believer. The description of Monck's progress from Scotland to England, his dispersal of Lambert's army, and his arrival in London is very vivid. A good account of his naval operations against the Dutch is also given. Dr. Garnett deals with some of the English poets, H. Milman, James Montgomery, and Thomas Moore. The last, Dr. Garnett holds, is still the "national lyrist of Ireland." What is said concerning Moore's position as a poet is sound and acceptable, and there is some interesting information concerning the 'Life of Byron.' Mist, of *Mist's Journal*, is ably treated by Mr. G. A. Aitken. The picturesque and important career of Simon Montfort is in the admirably competent hands of Miss Kate Norgate, who deals also with other members of the family. Well written biographies are sent by Mr. W. P. Courtney and Mr. G. F. Russell Barker, two of the most trustworthy of Mr. Lee's team. Among those entrusted to the former are Arthur Moore, economist and politician, John Moore, Bishop of Ely, and John Mitford; Miss Mitford being capitally treated by Miss Lee. Mr. Barker's list includes many statesmen, among whom Charles Montagu stands prominent. Basil Montagu is taken by Mr. J. M. Rigg. Prof J. K. Laughton is seen at his best, for the volume includes many seamen of renown. Dr. Norman Moore is also seen to advantage. Mr. Thomas Bayne looks after Joseph Mitchell and other Scotch poets. Moncrieff, the dramatist, falls to Mr. G. C Boase. Mr. Bailey Saunders writes judiciously on Monckton Milnes, the first Lord Houghton. Mr. Lionel Cust, Mr. Thompson Cooper, the Rev. W. Hunt, Mr. R. E. Graves, Dr. Greenhill, Mr. Charles Welch, and Mr. Warwick Wroth take part in an admirable volume.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys. Edited, with Additions, by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. IV. (Bell & Sons.)

How so much squeamishness could have been exhibited in respect of giving to the world the complete edition of Pepys's 'Diary' is now difficult to understand. It shows a species of defect in the national character. A French editor would not have thought of supplying an abridged or a castrated 'Tallemant des Réaux.' Yet Pepys is, historically, more important than Tallemant, and, psychologically, immeasurably more interesting. The parts of the 'Diary' at first suppressed are those to which one soonest turns, and which one reads with most amusement. For, be it known, the character of Pepys himself is far more valuable than are his historical revelations and his sketches of contemporary characters. His confessions as to the influence, mysterious and irresistible, exercised upon him by beauty, which, "though injurious, has strange power," as says a contemporary of Pepys, his treatment of his "oaths," his delinquencies, his penitences, his jealousies, his cowardice, shape together an individuality perhaps the most easily recognizable ever put before the world. Hamlet is not more introspective, Figaro more experienced and *rusé*. Among the many faults of Pepys, want of genuine gallantry is the worst. We pity him sometimes in his disputes with his wife, for the sweet wrath of Amaryllis sometimes provokes response even from the most patient of spouses. We blush for him, however, in serious earnest when we find him descending to blacken his wife's eyes, or, still more vile and abject, to tweak her nose, and that so hard as to make her weep. Penitence for an action such as this avails not, and Pepys must remain under our censure. Mr. Wheatley is now half through his task. We await the appearance of successive volumes with anxiety. There may be men better, more interesting, valuable, and edifying than Pepys, but such works as his are not numerous. In his latest volume further contribution is made to theatrical matters, and owners of Genest may annotate their volumes.

The Painswick Annual Register for 1893. (Gloucester, Bellows.)

THIS is a most useful pamphlet. We wish there was something of the kind issued for all the larger and more important parishes throughout the land. In the case of very small places half a dozen might be grouped together. It is not very easy to make any one who has not examined the work understand its nature. In the first place we have the parochial statistics, such as area, rateable value, population, pauperism, and schools; then follows a list of parish officials of various kinds; after this follow what

are called "Local Memoranda." These must be very interesting as preserving for future reference a short account of every noteworthy event which has occurred within the limits of Painswick during 1893. Probably all these events have been chronicled as they occurred in the local newspapers, but these are soon destroyed and the information becomes forgotten. Here we have a record which can be preserved. The language, too, in which the chronicle is written is concise, not flooded with adjectives, as is the manner of newspaper English. After this chronicle follow notes on the weather and the public health. Then we have the births, marriages, and deaths for the year. At the end are "Local Memoranda for Past Years." This is an important feature. In the part before us some one, who is evidently well acquainted with the times of which he writes, gives an account of Painswick's connexion with the great Civil War between Charles I. and his Parliament. This is followed by a list of the Painswick folk whose wills were proved at Gloucester between the years 1544 and 1586.

Japan. By David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D. (Fisher Unwin.)

MR. UNWIN gets on so rapidly with his "Story of the Nations" series, that soon, like Alexander, he will have to lament that there are no more nations to annex. The last which he has subjugated is Japan, despatched by the very competent hand of Dr. David Murray. Besides being thoroughly at home with things Japanese, among which he has himself lived and moved, Dr. Murray is well read in the literature of his subject. As to the history of Japan, we must confess it is only when, and so far as, it comes into contact with the western powers that we find it at all interesting. First emerging into light as Chipangu in the pages of Marco Polo in 1295, it plays an important part in the adventures of Mendez Pinto in the middle of the sixteenth century, and a little later it yielded some extraordinary experiences to our own countrymen, William Adams and John Saris, as narrated in Samuel Purchas's 'Pilgrimes.' The chapter on Christianity in Japan in the seventeenth century, with the harrowing narrative of the martyrs of Nagasaki, and the account of Commodore Perry's famous expedition which led to the opening up of the country to foreign nations in 1852, will probably be to most readers the attractive part of the book.

The Heart and Songs of the Spanish Sierras. By George Whit White. (Fisher Unwin.)

THESE rough jottings of a donkey-ride through some of the by-ways of Spain are printed apparently without revision, and have no pretension to literary style. Mr. White gives us his spontaneous impressions of the places and people he visited, but his journal is as slight and uneventful, if not quite so amusing, as that of Horace's trip to Brundusium, of which more than once it reminds us. The redeeming features of the book are the curious folk-songs of the peasantry, of which the author managed to carry away the music as well as words. These abound in pretty thoughts like the following, which affords an interesting parallel to a passage in 'Romeo and Juliet,' II. ii. 14 :—

Dos estrellas se han perdido
Y en el cielo no parecan,
En tu casa se han metido
Y en tu cara resplandean.

East Syrian Daily Offices. Edited by A. J. Maclean, M.A. (Rivington, Percival & Co.)

THIS work, a translation of the daily offices of the Nestorian Christians made by the Dean of Argyll and the Isles, is the first issue of the newly founded Eastern Church Association, whose object is to make the teaching of the Eastern Churches better known in England. Though of interest to liturgical students, it is too technical a treatise to come within the purview of 'N. & Q.,' which must be content with registering its appearance. As a mere literary document little can be said in its favour.

Journal of the Ex-Libris Society.

WITH the April number of this interesting periodical the editor, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, sends a delightful copy of the very beautiful book-plate of the Plymouth Free Library, of which he is librarian. Another fine book-plate given is that of Mr. Charles Norton Elvin, whose book on heraldry we recently noticed. An article from 'N. & Q.' is reproduced with acknowledgment, and an account is given of the exhibits at the recent annual meeting.

THE sale of the second and concluding portion of the library of the late Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., will begin on Monday next and occupy twelve days. There are 4,358 lots, many of them of highest interest to collectors.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

H. E. BALL.—Your query, repeated, was answered p. 220.

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